

In recent years, to analyze the deformation and behavior of an object to which an impact is applied, simulation is used rather than measurement. In the simulation, it is necessary to perform substitutions of the viscoelastic characteristic value (parameter) such as the Young's modulus, the loss factor, and the like of the object. The parameter is classified into a static parameter and a dynamic parameter. Because the deformation and behavior of the object is dynamic, the dynamic parameter measured in a state close to the

deformation and behavior is effective for the simulation. The measurement of the dynamic parameter is also important for apprehending the characteristic of the object.

As means for measuring the dynamic parameter, an apparatus using the split Hopkinson's bar is known. The split Hopkinson's bar is used in the field of metal material (see page 173 - 183 of "Impact Engineering" published by Nikkan Kogyo Newspaper Ltd. on October 28, 1989) or the like. In the apparatus using the split Hopkinson's bar, an impact bar, an input bar, and an output bar all made of metal are arranged in a straight line; a specimen is held between the rear end of the input bar and the front end of the output bar; and a strain gauge is installed on each of the input bar and the output bar.

In measuring the viscoelastic characteristic of the specimen, the front end of the input bar is hit by the impact bar. A strain wave generated at the impact time propagates to the specimen and the output bar from the input bar. The following three waves are measured with gauges installed on the input bar and the output bar to compute the viscoelastic characteristic value of the specimen: An incident strain wave progressing in the input bar to its rear end, a reflected strain

wave reflected from the rear end of the input bar and progressing to its front end, and a transmitted strain wave transmitted from the rear end of the input bar to the rear end of the output bar through the specimen.

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It is to be noted that in description made below the incident strain wave, the reflected strain wave, and the transmitted strain wave are abbreviated as a "strain wave" as necessary and that the input bar and the output bar are abbreviated as a "stress bar" as necessary.

The measuring apparatus is capable of measuring the characteristic value of a metal material but has difficulty in measuring the viscoelastic characteristic value of a polymer such as synthetic resin, crosslinked rubber, and the like. When the specimen is made of the polymer, there is a large difference between the characteristic impedance of the specimen and that of the stress bar made of metal. This is because it is difficult to pick up the strain wave propagating in the input bar, the specimen, and the output bar correctly. In measuring the viscoelastic characteristic value of the polymer, it is necessary to select the stress bar having a small difference between the characteristic impedance thereof and that of the specimen.

A viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus using the stress bar made of the polymer instead of the metal bar is disclosed by Nakagawa of Hiroshima University and others on pages 25 - 29 of lecture thesis of 16th series of Chugoku Branch of Japan Design Engineering Society Association. Unlike the stress bar made of metal, the strain wave is attenuated greatly in the stress bar made of the polymer. For example, the incident strain wave progressing in the input bar to the specimen is attenuated before it reaches the rear end of the input bar after it is measured with a strain gauge installed on the input bar. Thus, it is impossible to correctly assume the incident strain wave at the rear end of the input bar. Similarly, it is impossible to correctly assume the reflected strain wave reflected from the rear end of the input bar and progressing to the front end thereof and the transmitted strain wave transmitted to the output bar from the rear end of the specimen.

In the viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus disclosed by Nakagawa and others, two strain gauges are installed on each of the input bar and the output bar to solve the problem of the damp of the stress bar made of the polymer. That is, a transmission function is derived from the incident

strain wave, the reflected strain wave, and the transmitted strain wave measured with the two strain gauges. From the transmission function, the strain amount of each of the incident strain wave at the rear end of the input bar, the reflected strain wave at the rear end of the input bar, and the transmitted strain wave at the front end of the output bar are estimated. The viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus is capable of measuring the viscoelastic characteristic value of the specimen when the specimen deforms greatly at high speed (maximum strain speed: 500 - 8000 per second) and in a large amount (maximum deformation amount is in the range from 1% to 30%).

The viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus is capable of correctly measuring the viscoelastic characteristic value of a comparatively hard polymer, but has a large error in measuring the viscoelastic characteristic value of a comparatively soft viscoelastic material. The error is attributed to the fact that as the specimen becomes softer, the difference between the progress speed of the strain wave in the specimen and that thereof in the input bar and the output bar disposed forward and rearward from the specimen becomes increasingly large.

That is, in the case of the specimen made of the

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23

On the other hand, because the strain gauge installed on the output bar measures only the transmitted strain wave, it can be installed near the front end of the output bar. Even though the output bar is short, the strain gauge is distant from the rear end of the output bar. Thus, the reflected strain wave is not measured with the strain gauge nor interferes with the transmitted strain wave.

However, in the conventional viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus, the length of the output bar is set equal to that of the input bar. As the output bar becomes long, the output bar becomes increasingly flexible. Consequently, the transmitted strain wave having a small strain amount is measured under the influence of noise. Further, the long output bar causes the viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus to be large.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been made in view of the above-described situation. Thus, it is an object of the present invention to provide a viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus capable of correctly measuring the viscoelastic characteristic value of a specimen even though the specimen is made of a comparatively soft material.

To achieve the object, there is provided a viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus having an input bar and an output bar arranged in a straight line to sandwich a specimen made of a viscoelastic material therebetween; first and second strain gauges installed on the input bar to measure an incident strain wave generate when a front end of the input bar is hit and a reflected strain wave; and third and fourth strain gauges installed on the output bar to measure a transmitted strain wave transmitted from the input bar to the output bar through the specimen.

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2/ The input bar and the output bar are made of an viscoelastic material; a length of the output bar is set to a range from 500mm to 2500mm both inclusive; and a length of the input bar is set to a range from 1500mm to 2500mm both inclusive.

The reason the length of the output bar is set to the range from 500mm to 2500mm both inclusive is as follows: The transmitted strain wave is reflected by the rear end of the output bar. Thus, there is a fear that if the length of the output bar is less than 500mm, the reflected strain wave is measured by the fourth and third strain gauges before the strain wave is damped. If the length of the output bar is more than 2500mm, manufacturing accuracy deteriorates and the output bar

is liable to flex in a larger amount. The flexure causes a noise to be generated in the strain wave and makes it difficult to make the axis of the input bar and that of the output bar to be coincident with each other, thus deteriorating measurement accuracy. From this point of view, preferably, the length of the output bar is in the range from 800mm to 2200mm both inclusive.

It is preferable that the length of the input bar is set to the range from 1500mm to 2500mm both inclusive.

That is, it is necessary to measure the incident strain wave with the first and second strain gauges of the input bar and also measure the reflected strain wave reflected from the rear end of the input bar after the incident strain wave is damped. Therefore, it is necessary to space the first strain gauge at a long interval from the rear end of the input bar and the second strain gauge at a long interval from the rear end thereof. The reflected strain wave reflected from the rear end of the input bar reaches the front end of the input bar after it is measured with the second and first strain gauges. If the length of the input bar is less than 1500mm, the reflected strain wave is reflected again by the front end thereof, and the re-reflected strain wave is measured with the first and second strain gauges. Similarly to the output bar, the

reason the length of the input bar is set to less than 2500mm is as follows: If the length of the input bar is more than 2500mm, manufacturing accuracy deteriorates and the input bar is liable to flex in a larger amount. The flexure makes it difficult to make the axis of the input bar and that of the output bar to be coincident with each other, thus deteriorating measurement accuracy. From this point of view, preferably, the length of the input bar is in the range from 1800mm to 2300mm both inclusive.

As described above, according to the present invention, the length of the output bar is set shorter than that of the input bar to measure the incident strain wave and the reflected strain wave in the input bar and the transmitted strain wave in the output bar with high accuracy.

Needless to say, the input bar and the output bar may have the same length and consist of the same bar and the length thereof may be in the range from 1500mm to 2500mm both inclusive.

The viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus of the present invention is to measure the viscoelastic characteristic value of a specimen made of the viscoelastic material such as rubber or elastic resin. Thus, a polymer, preferably, the polymer

consisting of the viscoelastic material is used as the material of the input bar and the output bar. The use of the viscoelastic material as the input bar and the output bar permits decrease in the difference between the characteristic impedance of the specimen and that of the input bar and the output bar.

Therefore, as the viscoelastic material of the input bar and the output bar, it is preferable to selectively use the one which reduces the difference between the viscoelastic characteristic value thereof and that of the specimen.

As the material of the input bar and the output bar, it is possible to use the following viscoelastic materials: acrylic resin, polyvinyl chloride resin, polyacetal resin, polycarbonate resin. Of the above materials, the acrylic resin is favorably used. Polymethyl methacrylate is particularly preferable. The use of the viscoelastic material as the stress bar consisting of the input bar and the output bar allows decrease in the difference between the impedance of the specimen made of a soft viscoelastic material such as synthetic resin, cross-linked rubber, and the like and that of the stress bar.

The first strain gauge is installed on the input bar at a front side thereof, and the second strain gauge

is installed thereon at a rear side thereof, such that the first strain gauge is located between a position spaced at an interval of 10% of a whole length of the input bar from a rear end thereof and a position spaced at an interval of 70% of the whole length thereof from the rear end thereof and that the second strain gauge is located between a position spaced at an interval of 8% of the whole length of the input bar from the rear end thereof and a position spaced at an interval of 62% of the whole length thereof from the rear end thereof.

More specifically, the first strain gauge is located in the range spaced at the interval of 300mm - 1500mm and preferably, 750mm - 1000mm from the rear end of the input bar; and the second strain gauge is located in the range spaced at the interval of 100mm - 1300mm and preferably, 400mm - 750mm from the rear end thereof.

That is, it is necessary to space the first strain gauge at 10% and the second strain gauge at 8% from the rear end of the input bar connected with the specimen. This is because if the first strain gauge and the second strain gauge are too close to the specimen, the second strain gauge and the first strain gauge measure a strain wave reflected from the rear end of the input bar before an incident strain wave is not damped. That is, the

incident strain wave is measured, with the incident strain wave and the reflected strain wave interfering with each other. Thus it is difficult to measure the incident strain wave correctly.

It is necessary to space the first strain gauge at 30% and the second strain gauge at 38% from the front end of the input bar. The first reflected strain wave reflected from the rear end of the input bar advances and is measured with the second and first strain gauges and reaches the front end of the input bar. Then, the first reflected strain wave is reflected from the front end of the input bar and progresses toward the rear end thereof as a second reflected strain wave. If the first and second strain gauges are too close to the front end of the input bar, the first and second strain gauges measure the second reflected strain wave before damp of the second reflected strain wave is not completed. Thus, it is difficult to measure the first reflected strain wave correctly, because the first and second reflected strain wave are interfering each other.

The interval between the first strain gauge and the second strain gauge is favorably in the range from 200mm to 1200mm both inclusive and more favorably about 600mm. If the interval between the first strain gauge and the second strain gauge is less than 200mm, i.e.,

if the interval is too short, the accuracy of the transmission function is low. Considering the entire length of the input bar and the installing position of the first strain gauge and the second strain gauge on the input bar, preferably, the interval between the first strain gauge and the second strain gauge is set to less than 1200mm. By installing them in this range, the generation of noise can be reduced.

The third strain gauge is installed on the output bar at a front side thereof, and the fourth strain gauge is installed thereon at a rear side thereof, such that the third strain gauge is located between a position spaced at an interval of 4% of a whole length of the output bar from a front end thereof and a position spaced at an interval of 25% of the whole length thereof from the front end thereof and that the fourth strain gauge is located between a position spaced at an interval of 8% of the whole length of the output bar from the front end thereof and a position spaced at an interval of 50% of the whole length thereof from the front end thereof.

More specifically, it is preferable that the third strain gauge is located in the range spaced at the interval of 30mm - 400mm from the front end of the output bar and that the fourth strain gauge is located in the range spaced at the interval of 60mm - 800mm from the

front end of the output bar.

That is, it is necessary to space the third strain gauge at the interval of 4% and the fourth strain gauge at the interval of 8% from the front end of the output bar connected with the specimen. This is because if the third strain gauge and the fourth strain gauge are too close to the specimen, the problem of noise occurs.

If the third strain gauge and the fourth strain gauge are spaced at the interval of 25% or more and 50% or more from the front end of the output bar, respectively, the strain wave reflected by the rear end of the output bar is measured with the fourth strain gauge and the third strain gauge before the damp of the transmitted strain wave does not terminate. That is, it is difficult to measure the transmitted strain wave correctly owing to the interference of the incident strain wave and the reflected strain wave.

The interval between the third strain gauge and the fourth strain gauge is set to the range from 30mm to 400mm both inclusive. Preferably, third strain gauge and the fourth strain gauge are installed on the output bar at an interval of about 100mm.

The reason the between the third strain gauge and the fourth strain gauge is set to the range from 30mm to 400mm both inclusive is as follows: If the interval

therebetween is less than 30mm, i.e., if the third strain gauge and the fourth strain gauge are too close to each other, the accuracy of a transmission function becomes low. The minimum interval between the first strain gauge and the second strain gauge of the input bar is set to 200mm, whereas the minimum interval between the third strain gauge and the fourth strain gauge of the output bar is set to 30mm. This is because the strain gauge can be installed on the output bar at a position near the front end thereof.

Considering the entire length of the output bar and the installing position of the third strain gauge and the fourth strain gauge on the output bar, it is preferable to set the interval between the third strain gauge and the fourth strain gauge to not more than 400mm. Thereby, the generation of noise can be reduced.

The input bar and the output bar are so arranged that they can hold the specimen having a length in the range from 1mm to 15mm both inclusive.

In other words, the specimen having a length in the range from 1mm to 15mm is used. This is because the specimen is made of a soft material and thus it is necessary to prevent the axis of the input bar and that of the output bar from shifting away from each other. If the length of the specimen is less than 1mm, the

following two forces become so large that they are not ignorable, which may cause increase of measurement error: A frictional force to be generated between the front end of the specimen and the rear end of the input bar and between the rear end of the specimen and the front end of the output bar; and a radial inertial force in the specimen. On the other hand, if the length of the specimen is more than 15mm, the axis of the input bar and that of the output bar may shift away from each other, which may cause measurement to be inaccurate.

Preferably, the specimen is longitudinally uniform in its sectional configuration and circular. If the specimen is sectionally rectangular, noise increases.

Preferably, the input bar and the output bar are also circular and have the same diameter. The diameter thereof is set to the range from 10mm to 30mm both inclusive and preferably, 20mm. The diameter thereof is determined in dependence on the diameter of the specimen. Preferably, the sectional area of the input bar and the output bar is larger than that of the specimen by not less than 1.0 time and not more than three times. This is for the following reason: If the sectional area of the input bar and the output bar is less than that of the specimen by one time, the specimen

deforms nonuniformly, which may cause measurement to be inaccurate. On the other hand, if the sectional area of the input bar and the output bar is more than that of the specimen by three times, the first reflected strain wave in the input bar and the transmitted strain wave in the output bar may become nonuniform.

Adhesiveness of the connection surface of the specimen to that of the input bar and the output bar is an important requirement. Thus, the material of the connection surface is finished as a flat surface and processed with high machining tolerances to increase its adhesiveness. Preferably, its friction coefficient μ is set to $\mu < 0.1$.

The first and second strain gauges to be installed on the input bar and the third and fourth strain gauges to be installed on the output bar are identical to each other. An unidirection plastic strain gauge is used most favorably, because of unidirectional matter. However, strain gauges of other types can be used.

Preferably, the impact bar is made of the same material, namely, a viscoelastic material as that of the input bar and the output bar. Preferably, the surface of the impact bar is spherical to prevent an inappropriate contact between the front end of the input bar and the surface of the impact bar. Both the

solid impact bar and the hollow impact bar can be used. The collision speed of the impact bar is set appropriately according to the use of specimen. The front end of the input bar is hit with the impact bar favorably at 1m/s - 70m/s, more favorably at 5m/s - 68m/s, and most favorably at 10m/s - 60m/s. The impact force is selected according to the length and sectional area of the input bar, the output bar, and the specimen and the kind of the specimen.

The input bar and/or the output bar are movably installed on a base, the interval between the input bar and the output bar is adjustable according to the length of the specimen, and the input bar and/or the output bar can be fixed to the base at a position where the rear end of the input bar is in contact with the front end surface of the specimen and the front end of the output bar is in contact with the rear end surface of the specimen.

The present invention provides a method of measuring a viscoelastic characteristic value by using the viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus. The method comprises the steps of hitting a front end of an input bar, with a specimen put between a rear end of the input bar and a front end of an output bar to generate a strain wave including an incident

strain wave, a reflected strain wave, and a transmitted strain wave propagating in the input bar, the specimen, and the output bar; measuring the incident strain wave and the reflected strain wave with first and second strain gauges installed on the input bar, and measuring a transmitted strain wave with third and fourth strain gauges installed on the output bar; estimating a history of the incident strain wave at the rear end of the input bar, a history of the reflected strain wave at the rear end of the input bar, and a history of the transmitted strain wave at the front end of the output bar by using a history of the each strain wave; computing a strain speed history of a specimen, a strain history thereof, and a stress history thereof from the estimated history of the incident strain wave, the history of the reflected strain wave, and the history of the transmitted strain wave and determining a stress-strain curve of the specimen; and computing a viscoelastic characteristic value such as Young's modulus, a loss factor, and the like from the stress-strain curve.

In computing the strain speed history of the specimen, the strain history thereof, and the stress history thereof from the estimated history of the incident strain wave, the history of the reflected

strain wave, and the history of the transmitted strain wave and determining a stress-strain curve of the specimen, it is preferable to use a viscoelastic constant of each of the input bar and the output bar.

The viscoelastic constant of each of the input bar and the output bar made of the same material as that of the input bar is a least squares of the error between a dynamic stress obtained by measuring a sample made of the same material as that of the input bar and the output bar with the viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus and a stress obtained by computation.

The stress obtained by computation means a stress obtained by performing computation by using a 3 factor's solid model, based on the dynamic stress obtained by measuring the sample.

In the measuring method of the present invention, a scattered wave which is generated by hitting the input bar with the impact bar is included as a component of the waveform to be measured by each gauge. The frequency of the strain wave is in the range of 2.5kHz to 5.0kHz, whereas the scattered wave is a high-frequency wave having a frequency of more than 10kHz. The high-frequency wave is a noise. Thus, when a stress-strain curve is drawn by using the synthesized

wave including a noise, the accuracy of the obtained viscoelastic characteristic value is low. Therefore, to improve the accuracy of the viscoelastic characteristic value, it is preferable to make a correction for the synthesized wave. As means for making the correction, a strain wave (synthesized wave) measured with the first, second, third, and fourth gauges is applied to a low-pass filter to remove a high-frequency wave whose frequency is more than 10kHz.

A value measured with the strain gauge should be zero until the strain wave reach it. But actually, a slight amount of noise is inputted to the strain gauge. Thus, the value measured with the strain gauge deviates from zero. The deviation is slight. Because the history of strain is the integral of a strain speed, the deviation is added with the elapse of time and thus not ignorable. More specifically, it becomes difficult to specify the start point of the strain and the absolute value of the strain becomes inaccurate. Therefore, the accuracy of the obtained viscoelastic characteristic value is low. To improve the accuracy, a zero correction of making a base line value of a history of a strain wave zero is performed.

The stress history and the strain history form a smooth curve, respectively. According to the

measuring method, the curve is smooth for a certain period of time after a time corresponding to a peak and becomes irregular. This is because the axis of the input bar and that of the output bar are not coincident with each other. It is difficult to make both axes coincident with each other. When the specimen is made of soft material, it is very difficult to make both axes coincident with each other. When computation is performed by using the curve having the irregular region, the accuracy of an obtained viscoelastic characteristic value is low. To improve measurement accuracy, it is preferable to perform a correction of making the irregular region smooth.

The strain history can be corrected as follows: A relaxation time λ is derived by using a tangent at a predetermined point of an initial stage (namely, stage in which curve is smooth) of a computed strain history of a specimen after a peak. Then, a curve determined by using an equation (1) shown below is set as the curve after the predetermined point.

$$\varepsilon(t) = \varepsilon_0 \cdot e^{-t/\lambda} \quad \text{--- (1)}$$

where ε_0 is a strain at the point of contact.

The relaxation time λ is determined from the intersection of the tangent and the time base.

The stress time history can be corrected as

follows: A relaxation time λ is derived by using a tangent at a predetermined point of an initial stage (namely, stage in which curve is smooth) of a computed stress history of the specimen after a peak. Then, a curve determined by using an equation (2) shown below is set as the curve after the predetermined point.

$$\sigma(t) = \sigma_0 \cdot e^{-t/\lambda} \quad \text{--- (2)}$$

where σ_0 is a stress at point of contact.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is an illustrative front view showing a viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus according to an embodiment of the present invention.

Fig. 2 is a graph showing a strain history of a specimen before compensation.

Fig. 3 is a graph showing a stress-strain curve.

Fig. 4 is a graph showing a strain wave measured by a viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus of a first example of the present invention.

Fig. 5 is a graph showing a strain wave measured by a viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus of a first comparison example.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The embodiment of the present invention will be described below with reference to the drawings.

Fig. 1 is an illustrative front view showing a

viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus according to a first embodiment of the present invention. The viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus has an impact bar 1, an input bar 3, and an output bar 5. A first strain gauge 7 and a second strain gauge 9 are installed on the input bar 3. A third strain gauge 11 and a fourth strain gauge 13 are installed on the output bar 5. A cylindrical specimen 20 made of an viscoelastic material is put between a rear end 3a of the input bar 3 and a front end 5a of the output bar 5.

The impact bar 1, the input bar 3, and the output bar 5 are cylindrical and made of polymethyl methacrylate. The sectional diameter of each of the bars is 20mm. The length of the impact bar 1, the input bar 3, and the output bar 5 are 100mm, 1800mm, 1000mm, respectively.

The first strain gauge 7 is installed on the input bar 3 at a position spaced at 1200mm from the rear end 3a thereof. The second strain gauge 9 is installed on the input bar 3 at a position spaced at 600mm from the rear end 3a thereof. Thus, the first strain gauge 7 and the second strain gauge 9 are spaced at 600mm. A third strain gauge 11 is installed on the output bar 5 at a position spaced at 100mm from the front end 5a

thereof. A fourth strain gauge 13 is installed on the output bar 5 at a position spaced at 200mm from the front end 5a thereof. Thus, the third strain gauge 11 and the fourth strain gauge 13 are spaced at 100mm.

As the first, second, third, and fourth strain gauges 7, 9, 11, and 13, a single axis plastic strain gauge is used. In the first embodiment, KFP-5-350-C1-65 manufactured by Kyowa Dengyo Ltd. is used as the single axis plastic strain gauge. The first, second, third, and fourth strain gauges 7, 9, 11, and 13 are bonded to the above-described positions of the input bar 3 and the output bar 5 such that first, second, third, and fourth strain gauges 7, 9, 11, and 13 are arranged in a straight line in the longitudinal direction of the viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus.

The length of the specimen 20, namely, the distance between the rear end 3a of the input bar 3 and the front end 5a of the output bar 5 is set to 4mm. The sectional diameter of the specimen 20 is set to 18mm. The specimen 20 used in the first embodiment has the length of 4mm and is made of ionomer resin shaped cylindrically.

In measuring the viscoelastic characteristic value of the specimen made of the viscoelastic material

with the viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus, initially, the specimen 20 is put between the input bar 3 and the output bar 5, with the front end surface of the specimen 20 in close contact with the rear end 3a of the input bar 3 and the rear end surface of the specimen 20 in close contact with the front end 5a of the output bar 5. In this state, the impact bar 1 is hit into the front end 3b of the input bar 3. Thereby, an incident strain wave is generated in the input bar 3. The incident strain wave advances to the rear end 3a of the input bar 3. A part of the incident strain wave is reflected by the rear end 3a of the input bar 3. The strain wave advances to the front end 3b of the input bar 3 as a reflected strain wave. A part of the incident strain passes through the specimen 20 from the rear end 3a of the input bar 3 and is propagated to the output bar 5. The strain wave advances to the rear end 5b of the output bar 5 as a transmitted strain wave.

The incident strain wave is measured with the first strain gauge 7 and the second strain gauge 9. A low-pass filter is used to remove a high-frequency wave having a frequency more than 10KHz from the incident strain wave. Zero compensation of making the base line value of the history of the incident strain wave zero

is performed. Fourier transformation is performed for an obtained time base strain at each the first strain gauge 7 and the second strain gauge 9 to determine a frequency axis strain. A transmission function is derived from the frequency axis strain at the first strain gauge 7 and the second strain gauge 9. In consideration of the ratio of the distance X1 between the first strain gauge 7 and the rear end 3a of the input bar 3 to the distance X2 between the second strain gauge 9 and the rear end 3a of the input bar 3, the frequency axis strain at the rear end 3a of the input bar 3 is estimated, based on the transmission function. Fourier inverse transformation is performed for the frequency axis strain to obtain the time base strain (history of strain) ϵ_i of the incident strain wave at the rear end 3a of the input bar 3.

Similarly, the reflected strain wave reflected from the rear end 3a of the input bar 3 and advancing to the front end 3b thereof is measured with the second strain gauge 9 and the first strain gauge 7. The time base strain (history of strain) ϵ_r of the reflected strain wave at the rear end 3a of the input bar 3 is obtained from the measured reflected strain wave.

The transmitted strain wave which is propagated to the output bar 5 through the specimen 20 is measured

the specimen; E indicates the Young's modulus (N/m²); and ρ indicates the density (kg/m³) of the stress bar.

From the ϵ_i , ϵ_r , and ϵ_t , the stress σ of the specimen 20 is computed by using an equation (5) shown below.

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma &= (E \cdot A / (2A_s)) \cdot (\epsilon_i + \epsilon_r + \epsilon_t) \\ &= (E \cdot D^2 / (2(D_s)^2)) \cdot (\epsilon_i + \epsilon_r + \epsilon_t) \quad \text{--- (5)}\end{aligned}$$

where E indicates the Young's modulus (N/m²) of the stress bar consisting of the input bar and the output bar; A indicates the sectional area (m²) of the stress bar; A_s indicates the sectional area (m²) of the specimen; D indicates the diameter of the stress bar; and D_s indicates the diameter of the specimen.

Fig. 2 shows the obtained strain history of the specimen 20. As shown in Fig. 2, the curve is smooth for a certain period of time after a time corresponding to a peak P. After a time corresponding to a given point of the graph Fig. 2, the curve becomes irregular. A point S is selected in the curve-smooth stage between the peak P and the given point. A tangent to the curve at the point S is drawn. A relaxation time λ is derived from the intersection of the tangent and the time base. A curve found by using the equation (1) is determined as the curve after the point S of Fig. 2. In this manner, the entire strain history is corrected to a smooth curve

(shown with a one-dot line). Thereby, it is possible to remove the influence of noise on an obtained viscoelastic characteristic value. Similarly, it is possible to make an entire stress history a smooth curve by using the equation (2). Thereby, it is possible to remove the influence of noise on an obtained viscoelastic characteristic value.

A stress-strain curve is determined from the strain history and the stress history of the specimen 20 obtained by performing the above compensation. Fig. 3 is a graph showing a typical stress-strain curve. From the stress-strain curve, the Young's modulus E_s of the specimen 20 is computed by using an equation (6) shown below.

$$E_s = \sigma_{\max} / \epsilon_{\max} \quad \text{--- (6)}$$

From the stress-strain curve of Fig. 3, a phase angle δ is computed by using an equation (7) shown below:

$$\delta = \sin^{-1} ((\sigma_a - \sigma_b) / \sigma_{\max}) \quad \text{--- (7)}$$

A loss factor ($\tan \delta$) is computed from the phase angle δ .

Measuring test of first - seventh examples and first - third comparison examples were conducted.

[Example I]

Viscoelastic characteristic values of specimens

were measured by using the viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus (length of input bar was 1800mm and that of output bar was 1000mm) of the first example shown in Fig. 1. The specimens were made of ionomer resin. The collision speed of the impact bar was 18.5m/s. The room temperature was 23°C. The relative humidity was 50%.

The installing positions of the first and second strain gauges on the input bar and those of the third and fourth strain gauges on the output bar were as shown in table 1 shown below.

Table 1

	First E	Second E	Third E	Forth E	Fifth E
Length (mm)					
Length of input bar	2000	1800	2500	1800	2000
Installing position of first strain gauge	900	1200	600	400	1200
Installing position of second strain gauge	600	600	300	200	600
Length of output bar	2000	1000	1500	1800	1000
Installing position of third strain gauge	300	100	200	400	200
Installing position of forth strain gauge	600	200	400	800	400

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Length of specimen	4	12	8	6	5
Overlapping of waves	⊙	⊙	⊙	○	⊙
Noise	⊙	○	○	⊙	⊙

	Sixth E	Seventh E	First CE	Second CE	Third CE
Length of input bar	1700	1500	1000	2800	1000
Installing position of first strain gauge	600	500	900	900	900
Installing position of second strain gauge	300	200	600	600	600
Length of output bar	2500	1000	1000	2800	400
Installing position of third strain gauge	400	100	300	300	200
Installing position of forth strain gauge	800	300	600	600	300
Length of specimen	10	7	4	18	4
Overlapping of waves	⊙	○	×	Impossible to measure	×
Noise	○	○	⊙	Impossible to measure	⊙

Where E denotes example, and CE denotes comparison example.

433
(Installing position of first strain gauge: the interval from the rear end of the input bar (mm)
Installing position of second strain gauge: the interval from the rear end of the input bar (mm)

Installing position of third strain gauge: the interval
from the front end of the output bar (mm)

Installing position of forth strain gauge: the interval
from the front end of the output bar (mm))

In the test of the second - seventh examples and
the first - third comparison examples, the length of
each of the input bar and the output bar shown in table
1, the installing positions of the first - fourth strain
gauges, and the length of the specimen were
differentiated, but other conditions (material of
specimen and the like) were not differentiated.

Fig. 4 shows the first example in which an incident
strain wave and a reflected strain wave were measured
with the first strain gauge and the second strain gauge
of the first example, and a transmitted strain wave was
measured with the third strain gauge and the fourth
strain gauge.

As shown in Fig. 4, the result of the measurement
of the first example was that peaks Pr1 and Pr2 of the
reflected strain wave measured with the first and
second strain gauges, respectively occurred once and
overlapping of the waves did not occur, and that peaks
Pt3 and Pt4 of the transmitted strain wave measured with
the third and fourth strain gauges, respectively were

present once and overlapping of the waves did not occur.

Comparison Example

Fig. 5 shows the first comparison example in which the strain wave was measured with the first through fourth strain gauges.

In Fig. 5, Pr2 and Pr1 indicate peaks of a first reflected strain wave reflected from the rear end of the input bar.

Prr1 and Prr2 indicate peaks of a strain wave generated by the synthesis of a first reflected strain wave reflected from the rear end of the input bar when an incident strain wave was reflected thereat and a second reflected strain wave reflected from the front end of the input bar when the first reflected strain wave was reflected thereat again.

Pt3 and Pt4 indicate peaks of a transmitted strain wave measured at the output bar.

Ptr3 and Ptr4 indicate peaks of a strain wave generated by the synthesis of a strain wave reflected by the rear end of the output bar and the transmitted strain wave.

Prrr3 and Prrr4 indicate peaks of a strain wave generated by the synthesis of a first reflected strain wave reflected from the rear end of the output bar when an incident strain wave was reflected thereat and a

second reflected strain wave reflected from the front end of the output bar when the first reflected strain wave was reflected thereat again.

As shown in Fig. 5, the first strain gauge measured the peak $Pr1$ of the first reflected strain wave reflected from the rear end of the input bar having the length of 1000mm and the peak $Prr1$ of the second reflected strain wave reflected from the front end of the input bar when the first reflected strain wave was reflected thereat again. That is, before the damp of the second reflected strain wave does not terminate, the first reflected strain wave was measured, i.e., the first strain gauge measured the first and second reflected strain wave, which indicates that the first and second reflected strain wave interfered with each other.

Similarly, the second strain gauge measured the peak $Pr2$ of the first reflected strain wave reflected from the rear end of the input bar and the peak $Prr2$ of the second reflected strain wave reflected from the front end of the input bar when the first reflected strain wave was reflected thereat again.

In the first comparison example, the length of the output bar was 1000mm. The third strain gauge was installed on the output bar at a position spaced at 300mm

from the front end of the output bar (700mm from the rear end thereof). The fourth strain gauge was installed on the output bar at a position spaced at 600mm from the front end of the output bar (400mm from the rear end thereof). After the third and fourth strain gauges measured the peaks Pt3 and Pt4 of the transmitted strain wave, they measured the peaks Ptr3 and Ptr4 of the strain wave generated by the synthesis of the strain wave reflected from the rear end of the output bar and the transmitted strain wave and also the peaks Ptrr3 and Ptrr4 of the strain wave generated by the synthesis of the first reflected strain wave reflected from the rear end of the output bar and the second reflected strain wave reflected from the front end of the output bar.

On the other hand, in the second, fifth, and seventh examples in which the output bar having the same length of 1000mm was used, the peak of the transmitted strain wave measured with the third and fourth strain gauges occurred once and no interference of waves was observed.

This is for the reason described below: In the second example, the third strain gauge was installed at the position of 100mm from the front end of the output bar (900mm from the rear end thereof) and the fourth

strain gauge was installed at the position of 200mm from the front end of the output bar (800mm from the rear end thereof). Therefore, it is admitted that the reflected strain wave reflected from the rear end of the output bar was damped before it reached the third and fourth strain gauges. Similarly, in the fifth example, the third strain gauge was installed at the position of 200mm from the front end of the output bar (800mm from the rear end thereof) and the fourth strain gauge was installed at the position of 400mm from the front end of the output bar (600mm from the rear end thereof). In the seventh example, the third strain gauge was installed at the position of 100mm from the front end of the output bar (900mm from the rear end thereof) and the fourth strain gauge was installed at the position of 300mm from the front end of the output bar (700mm from the rear end thereof). Therefore, it is admitted that the reflected strain wave reflected from the rear end of the output bar was damped before it reached the third and fourth strain gauges.

The result indicates that when the third and fourth strain gauges were installed near the front end of the output bar, no overlapping of waves occurred even though the output bar was short.

In the second comparison example, the input bar

and the output bar were as long as 2800mm and the specimen was as long as 18mm. Thus, much noise was generated and measurement could not be made.

In the third comparison example, the length of the output bar was set to 400mm and the third strain gauge was installed at the position of 200mm from the front end of the output bar (200mm from the rear end thereof) and the fourth strain gauge was installed at the position of 300mm from the front end of the output bar (100mm from the rear end thereof). Thus, the strain wave reflected from the rear end of the output bar was measured with the fourth and third strain gauges.

In "overlapping of waves" of table 1, ⊙ indicates no overlapping of waves, ○ indicates that an assumed waveform was obtained although there was overlapping of waves, x indicates that because of overlapping of waves, a stress-strain curve was not obtained. In "noise", ⊙ indicates that no noise was generated, and ○ indicates that an assumed waveform was obtained although noise was generated.

The first through seventh examples had ⊙ or ○ and in the evaluation of "overlapping of waves" and had also ⊙ or ○ in the evaluation of noise.

In the first embodiment, the output bar was shorter than the input bar. But the length of the input

bar may be equal to that of the output bar.

In the second embodiment, the input bar and the output bar had the same length of 2000mm. The first strain gauge 7 was installed at the position of 900mm from the rear end 3a of the input bar 3, and the second strain gauge 9 was installed at the position of 600mm from the rear end 3a of the input bar 3. The third strain gauge 11 was installed at the position of 300mm from the front end 5a of the output bar 5, and the fourth strain gauge 13 was installed at the position of 600mm from the front end 5a of the output bar 5. The length of the specimen 20 was 4mm, and the sectional diameter thereof was 18mm.

[Example II]

The viscoelastic characteristic value of the specimen was made of synthetic resin whose Shore hardness was 40 was measured. The impact speed of the impact bar was 14m/s. Measurement was conducted at a room temperature of 23°C and a relative humidity of 50%. A strain wave was measured with the first, second, third, and fourth strain gauges.

In the Example II, the measured strain wave was similar to that of the first example of Example I shown in Fig. 4. Reflected strain wave measured with the first and second gauges did not overlap with each other,

the output bar at appropriate positions thereof, and the interval between them is appropriately set. Therefore, it is possible to detect the strain wave without interference. In this respect, the viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus has high measurement accuracy.

The conventional viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus using the split Hopkinson's bar is incapable of measuring the viscoelastic characteristic of a soft polymer consisting of rubber or resin when it deforms in a large amount (maximum deformation amount is in the range from 1% to 30%) and at a high speed (maximum strain speed: 500 - 8000 per second). This is because strain wave overlap each other. On the other hand, in the viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus using the split Hopkinson's bar, the length of the input bar and that of the output bar are specified to prevent overlap of strain wave which are detected with the strain gauges. Therefore, the viscoelastic characteristic value-measuring apparatus can measure the viscoelastic characteristic of the soft polymer accurately when it deforms in a large amount and at a high speed.